

Victory to her Asiatic neighbors, and that, after dealing still further crushing blows to the Russian military forces in the Far East, she will be in a far better position to yield on the point of indemnity than now, when she has demanded defrayment of the cost of the war, and when Russia's ally, France, has practically declared such demand to be reasonable.

In some quarters the opinion is expressed that the Russian envoys did not offer half of Saghalien to-day because they knew such an offer would avail nothing; but, so far as can be ascertained, that is merely surmise.

In the light of all the circumstances, it is difficult to foresee a successful outcome for the present conference.

CAUTION TO POWERS.

President's Suggestions Called Worthy of World-Wide Support.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 26.—In an authoritative quarter it is learned to-night that the latest suggestions offered to the emperors of the two warring powers as to an amicable adjustment of their differences also were communicated simultaneously to the envoys of Russia and Japan.

This action on the part of the President was taken in order that no possible ground for offense could be taken by the plenipotentiaries because of his direct appeal to their emperors. While the terms suggested by the President are not disclosed, it is known that they were framed on broad humanitarian lines and in the interest of the most enlightened civilization. It is permissible to say, in the words of the authority referred to:

If the civilized world could know at this time the precise nature of the propositions made to Russia and Japan by President Roosevelt it would seem that the force of public opinion—of the great neutral opinion of the world—would induce the plenipotentiaries and their governments to pause and consider seriously the results before breaking off finally the present conference without an agreement. Indeed, they might scarcely dare, in the face of the world's opinion, to refuse to accept, in principle at least, the suggestions offered by the President.

REFUSES TO RECEDE.

President's Suggestion as to Indemnity Declined by Czar.

Oyster Bay, Aug. 26.—Russia has refused finally to accede to President Roosevelt's propositions looking to an agreement of peace.

Emperor Nicholas has communicated to the President, through Ambassador Meyer at St. Petersburg, his response to Mr. Roosevelt's latest suggestions. That response was received by the President to-day. Its specific terms are not disclosed here. It is known, however, that Russia declines to pay to Japan an indemnity in any amount or in any form.

The Russian Emperor has spoken. It remains now for the Emperor of Japan to decide, in view of what appears to be an ultimatum on the part of Russia, whether further concessions shall be made, or whether, indeed, the conference at Portsmouth shall continue longer in its efforts to find a basis of agreement between the powers.

As heretofore indicated, the President has communicated directly with not only the Russian Emperor, but also with the Japanese government. It is not revealed whether it is his intention further to communicate with Japan, but it is quite certain that he will not relinquish his hope of a peaceful adjustment of the pending differences until the final dissolution of the conference.

NEGOTIATIONS TO GO ON.

M. Witte Thinks Japan Has Something to Submit To-morrow.

(By The Associated Press.)
Portsmouth, Aug. 26.—If outward indications are any sign, the peace prospects are brighter to-night. M. Witte spent some time this evening on the veranda of the hotel listening to the music and watching the dancing. One waltz especially pleased him, and he sent Mr. Wilken to find out its name. The title was "Peggy Brady," and it was played several times for M. Witte.

Later in the evening M. Witte watched a game of shuffleboard. He entered into the spirit of the evening, and good naturedly shook hands with the many persons who crowded around him when he appeared at the door or the ballroom.

This morning he went for a walk. He passed one of the correspondents, to whom he said in French: "Here's a confidential tip; I am walking to Oyster Bay."

Assistant Secretary Pelce has invited the members of both missions and the correspondents to go for an afternoon cruise on the Mayflower to-morrow. As M. Takahira is not feeling well he will probably spend most of the day in the hotel.

M. Witte made the following statement regarding to-day's session of the Peace Commissioners: "We approved and signed the minutes of the last session and at Baron Komura's request adjourned until Monday, when it is to be presumed the Japanese will have something to submit."

President Roosevelt's intercession at Peterhof and Tokyo has not been successful as yet, but enough progress has been made to insure the prolongation of the negotiations beyond to-day. A certain result has been achieved at St. Petersburg, but if there is eventually to be peace it is thought Japan also must change her attitude. The repurchase of the northern half of Saghalien Island is thought still to point a clear road to the only possible compromise, but it must be a purely commercial transaction, not a claim for indemnity in disguise.

Japan, it is argued, could afford to be magnanimous to avoid wounding the sensibilities of her adversary, and Russia could with dignity come to an accord upon such a basis. Japan could not obtain what she desires, perhaps, but the amount she could secure from the sale, added to what she could obtain from the Chinese Eastern Railroad and the maintenance of the Russian prisoners, would certainly cover a considerable portion of the cost of the war. The frank renunciation of the disguised claim for indemnity would greatly strengthen, also, M. Witte's position, enabling him within the letter of his instructions to press for the acceptance of such a solution.

There is reason to believe he himself has some such proposition in mind. He is said to have stated to a friend that he held in reserve a final proposition which, if the Japanese refused to accept, he believed would make it clear to the world that Japan, not Russia, was responsible for the rupture.

M. Witte's proposition is said not to be Mr. Roosevelt's. It can also be stated that unless an immediate solution is forthcoming M. Witte does not favor dragging on the negotiations. Better for the cause of peace, in his opinion, to bring the conference to an end. Then he believes Japan would come to a full realization of the fact that an indefinite war, involving an immense expenditure, stares her in the face because she refused to renounce her desire to humiliate Russia by forcing the payment of tribute.

RUSSIANS ASK FOR HOTEL BILLS.

Portsmouth, Aug. 26.—One of the incidents of the day, which was interpreted as a premonition that the conference was going to pieces this afternoon, came when an attaché of the Russian mission went to the hotel office to give di-

rections that the bills of all the members be made out at once, so that they could be settled this evening. The attaché told the newspaper men he was acting in accordance with the personal directions of M. Witte. Before Wednesday's meeting the Japanese ordered the firm from whom they had rented a safe for their papers to take it away and present the bill before night. Both actions were discounted, however, when adjournment was taken until Monday.

RATHER FIGHT THAN PAY.

Announcement That Russia Has Made Her Last Peace Proposition.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 27, 2:34 a. m.—The curtain has been rung down on the St. Petersburg stage, and the centre of interest in the peace negotiations between Russia and Japan has been transferred to Portsmouth. Emperor Nicholas, after carefully weighing the consequences of his act, has said his last word. Russia will make no financial contribution to Japan in any form whatsoever, and unless Japan accedes to President Roosevelt's efforts to effect a compromise, his efforts will have proved unavailing.

Mr. Meyer, the American Ambassador, yesterday informed President Roosevelt of Russia's ultimatum. She agrees to cede half of the island of Saghalien and to pay Japan for the maintenance of prisoners of war, but nothing more. Russia declares that she has met Japan more than half way, and has proved to the world the sincerity of her desire for peace, but that she had rather fight than pay an indemnity. On this point she has not changed her opinion one hairbreadth.

On Saturday morning Mr. Meyer received his latest communication from President Roosevelt, and, as a result, called on Foreign Minister Lamsdorff later in the day. What final proposal was contained in President Roosevelt's communication it was impossible to learn accurately, but there is reason to believe it suggested a compromise on the basis of Russia paying Japan for Saghalien. Russia's final answer was communicated to Ambassador Meyer, who at once informed the President.

No stone was left unturned, and no effort was spared here to secure a settlement. President Roosevelt carried on his negotiations with Emperor Nicholas with great energy, and showed himself to be rich in expedient. All his communications with the Emperor were made directly through the American Embassy, and Mr. Meyer conducted the extremely difficult and delicate negotiation with great tact and ability, and won the high esteem of the Russian authorities for his careful and skilful handling of these weighty matters, and also received the warm commendation of his fellow members of the diplomatic corps.

Every single obstacle save one standing in the way of the signing of a peace treaty at Portsmouth was overcome. In the matter of a financial contribution Russia's answer was a firm and persistent refusal, and there is excellent authority for the statement that if the Portsmouth negotiations fail it will be solely on the question of money.

In this connection a well informed diplomat said to The Associated Press yesterday: "If Japan refuses to forego indemnity and make peace she will place herself on record before the world as being more desirous for money than for the lives of many thousands of her sons. Should the war continue I believe that its final settlement, whenever that comes, will find Russia just as determined not to pay a financial indemnity as she is to-day."

MONEY POWER FOR PEACE.

Hope in France That Lack of Funds Will Stop the War.

Paris, Aug. 26.—Premier Rouvier had a long talk at the Foreign Office to-day with M. Jurgens, Ambassador to the United States. Its nature has not been disclosed, but it is presumed that it related to American affairs and to the general status of the negotiations at Portsmouth. However, the government is not giving any outward signs of activity in connection with the peace conference, owing to the sensitiveness of French relations with Russia.

Government circles believe that Russia's inability to raise more money for war purposes will prove a decisive factor in compelling the conclusion of peace. Since the French bankers recently refused a new loan, on account of the uncertainties of the war, their attitude has become more uncompromising against a prolongation of the struggle. This is due to the dangers of depression in the enormous French holdings of Russian securities should the war go on indefinitely. Therefore, since the Paris money market is practically cut off for more war funds, it is the view in the highest quarters that peace has strong chances of realization, through the financial inability of Russia to continue the war.

The Bourse to-day became sensitive over unfavorable reports from Portsmouth, Russian 4s declining 60 centimes and bonds of 1904 losing a franc. The market closed weak, owing to the depression in Russian securities.

APPEAL TO ROCKEFELLER.

Paris Paper Suggests That He Settle Indemnity and Stop War.

Paris, Aug. 26.—Owing to the reports from Portsmouth indicating that the question of peace between Russia and Japan hinges solely on Russia paying an indemnity to Japan, "The Matin" has called to-night the following remarkable appeal to John D. Rockefeller, at Cleveland, Ohio:

The question of money threatens to unloose afresh and with redoubled violence the scourge of war. President Roosevelt is making noble and heroic efforts to end a struggle between two nations whose populations amount to one-seventh of the entire population of the globe. His initiative honors America in the opinion of civilized nations.

The question arises as to whether another American would not share the glory of President Roosevelt and complete his work by overcoming the sole obstacle now hindering peace. He would thus demonstrate the might of money in powerful and generous hands.

"The Matin," constituting itself spokesman for this sentiment, addresses the richest citizen in the world.

The appeal concludes with long arguments showing the immense benefits such an act would confer upon civilization.

Cleveland, Aug. 26.—Mr. Rockefeller declined to make any statement to-night concerning the cable dispatch from the Paris "Matin," which had been received early in the evening at Forest Hill, his summer home.

GUNS AND PRISONERS.

Results of Japanese Naval Expeditions to Russian Shores.

Tokio, Aug. 26.—Rear Admiral Kataoka, in a report to the Imperial Navy Department, received to-day, says:

The naval division sent to Okhotsk, captured, at Port Alno, one old style gun and some ammunition on August 14. On August 15, fifty-eight rifles and some ammunition were captured on August 17. The same division seized the British bark Antelope, near Saghalien Island, on August 13.

The division dispatched to Kamchatka captured a number of Russians on board the American steamer Montara, off the port of Nikolayev, among them Commander Esik.

HOPES HE WILL SUCCEED.

Germany Interested in President's Work for Peace.

Berlin, Aug. 26.—The Chancellor, Prince von Bismarck, telegraphed to The Associated Press from Norderny to-day a statement in response to an inquiry as to Germany's attitude toward the efforts being made to bring about peace between Russia and Japan. The dispatch says:

Since the beginning of President Roosevelt's action the German Emperor, as well as his government, has never ceased to advocate the cause of peace wherever an opportunity offers itself. Germany is interested as well as America in putting an end to the risks and uncertainties inseparable from war. The Emperor and the German people cordially wish that President Roosevelt's efforts may be successful.

VON BUELOW.

THE MONTARA TAKEN.

Japanese Seize American Steamer in Behring Sea.

Yokohama, Aug. 26.—The American steamer Montara, bound for Petropavlovsk, was captured by the Japanese in Behring Sea, August 23.

San Francisco, Aug. 26.—The steamer Montara, reported seized by the Japanese in Behring Sea August 23, sailed from this port July 9 for Petropavlovsk with a general cargo. She was chartered by Roth, Blum & Co., of this city. The vessel is owned by the Pacific Construction Company. Her tonnage is 1,695.

GOVERNMENT HANDS OFF.

Prefects Not to Interfere with Peasants in Elections to the Douma.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 26.—The fears expressed by the Liberals that elections to the Douma among the peasantry would be swayed by the governmental administrative officials, who hitherto have exerted a great influence in communal affairs, has been met by the issuance of an order by the Ministry of the Interior strictly limiting the powers of the prefects to the extent of their punitive authority, which insures the independence of the communes in matters of local self-government.

The execution of this order is considered to be a guarantee of the independence of the peasantry in the conduct of the elections.

MONASTERIES TO RELIEVE PEASANTS.

Will Make Loans from Their Immense Treasures.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 26.—The monasteries of Russia, against which complaint had been raised that they were selfishly hoarding their immense treasure in time of national need, have decided to open their purses for the relief of the peasants in the famine stricken districts. It is reported that the Alexander Nevsky cloister, the second richest monastery in Russia, will devote \$125,000 from its treasury and \$200,000 from its revenues in loans to needy peasants.

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDERS PRAISED.

Condition of Raised Cruiser Varies Pleases Japanese Officers.

Seoul, Korea, Aug. 26.—Admiral Arai and other Japanese naval officers are greatly pleased with the condition of the former Russian cruiser Varig, which has been raised after being submerged for eighteen months in the waters of the Pacific. They highly compliment the work of the American builders of the vessel and praise the quality of the materials in its construction. The salvagers experienced many difficulties in raising the hull of the cruiser, the work requiring the removal of her coal and guns.

WEDDING OF JAMAICA GOVERNOR.

Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 26.—Sir J. Alexander Swettenham, Governor of Jamaica, was married at the Half-Way Tree Church here this morning to Miss Copeland, of Kibblesome Hall, Staffordshire, England. The ceremony was strictly private, only six persons being present. This was the first governor's wedding ever celebrated in the colony.

DUPLICATE OF KAISER WILHELM II.

Stettin, Prussia, Aug. 26.—The North German Lloyd Steamship Company to-day ordered to be built a duplicate of the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

The Kaiser Wilhelm II was launched from the Vulcan shipyard at Stettin on August 12, 1902. In the presence of Emperor William. Her dimensions are: Length, 707 feet; beam, 71½ feet; depth, 32 feet 6 inches; and draught, 22 feet. Her gross tonnage is 12,600, her displacement 26,500 tons and her horsepower 39,000. She has accommodations for 1,000 cabin passengers. Although the original cost of the Kaiser Wilhelm II was liberally estimated at \$18,749,000, owing to numerous changes the final cost totaled up the sum of \$20,000,000.

ROCKAWAY REALTY DEAL.

Beach Front and the Ruloff Included in the Sale.

The famous Ruloff, the restaurant in which the actors' colony at and around the Rockaways has centered for years, has been sold. In the sale were included 1,500 feet of beach front property, a bathing pavilion, three thousand bathing houses and five dwelling houses. This takes in the entire beach front at Far Rockaway.

The sale, the largest in the Rockaways for years, was made through Andrew McGuire, the purchase price, it is said, being more than \$500,000. The property has been purchased by a syndicate composed of Samuel Green, Max Morgenthau, president of the Hudson Realty Company, Samuel Jacobs and the Sonne brothers.

The syndicate is to replace the present bathing pavilion with a more modern structure, one of the largest in the country. A new hotel will be built near the Ruloff, and also several cottages, to be occupied by the members of the syndicate. In addition a park, to comprise fifteen acres, will be laid out.

To the present time the property has been owned by James Gaffrey, who inherited the property from his father. It had been in possession of his family for more than one hundred years, and originally was considered practically valueless.

WRECK ON BRIDGEPORT VIADUCT.

Twenty-five Cars and Two Engines Demolished in Big Crash.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 26.—The Harlem River fast freight, going at twenty miles an hour, crashed into a Naugatuck division freight train at 8:35 o'clock to-night on the railroad viaduct just below the station. George Dawson, of New-Haven, fireman on the Naugatuck freight, had both legs crushed and was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital in a dying condition. Twenty-five cars and both engines were demolished.

The Harlem River freight was given a danger signal below a crossover from the freight yard to the Naugatuck division, but Engineer Stowe, of the Harlem River freight, ran by it and struck the other train just as its engine reached the crossing. One track of the six on the viaduct, the westbound on the main line, is clear and all passenger trains are being run through on that track. The engineer, Stowe, reported to the towerman in whose block the collision occurred, that he had run by a signal, and then disappeared. He has not been seen since the wreck.

Coals from one of the engines set the stringers of the viaduct afire, and a blaze threatened the piled up cars an alarm of fire was necessary. Wreckers say it will take forty-eight hours to clear the wreckage, and freight will probably be delayed for that time.

The Pianola and Pianola Piano

in Clubs, Bachelor Apartments and "Dens"

SEVEN YEARS of experience in selling the Pianola in every quarter of the globe has brought to light an interesting fact:

When the instrument was first introduced it was thought that women would constitute the principal class of patrons, by reason of their supposed greater interest in music. But actual experience has shown that men are every bit as appreciative of the opportunities for musical enjoyment which the Pianola provides.

To-day there are literally thousands of business men throughout the country and abroad who turn regularly to the Pianola for relaxation and as a means to relieve the strain of modern commercial life.

Many have said that for this purpose alone, and aside from its artistic value or the pleasure it gives other members of the family, the Pianola is worth many times its cost. "If I could not get another, I would not part with my Pianola for a thousand dollars," is a remark often heard.

In bachelor apartments, "dens" and clubs—both distinctively men's clubs and country clubs—the Pianola is found to fit admirably into the general purpose. For example, of the more important clubs connected with Princeton University, the following have all purchased Pianolas:

Princeton Athletic Association
Ivy Club
Tiger Inn Club
Princeton Elm Club
Campus Club
Princeton Charter Club

There are now two forms in which the Pianola may be obtained: one as a cabinet to play any piano, moved up in front of the keyboard and removed at will.

The other form is that of the Pianola Piano. Here the Pianola is an integral part of the piano itself. There is nothing to move up in front of the keyboard. The change from hand-playing to Pianola-playing can be made instantaneously. Both piano and Pianola are just as effective as in the separate instruments.



The Pianola Piano being played by music roll. It can also be played from the keyboard like an ordinary piano.

Prices of the Electric-type Pianola, \$280 and \$300. Prices of the Pianola Piano, \$600 to \$1000.

All instruments at Aeolian Hall may be purchased on the monthly payment system, if preferred.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 363 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., New York.

Also controlling the manufacture and sale of Weber, Steck, Wheelock, and Stuyvesant Pianos.

STARVATION IN SPAIN.

FAMINE WIDESPREAD.

Agitators Incite Hungry Men to Violence—Police Indifferent.

Seville, Spain, Aug. 26.—Heartrending reports continue to reach the provincial authorities from the outlying famine stricken districts. The latest reports received are from Osuna and Almorog, the respective mayors of which inform the authorities that their resources are exhausted, and that they are unable to further assist the famished laborers and the women and children, as the distress is too acute.

At Ecija the population has looted the bakers' stores.

The mortality among infants and aged persons is attaining terrifying proportions, and in many localities the working people are living on roots. The government has organized public works on a small scale, employing about six hundred men, but this is a mere drop in the ocean of misery, as a moderate calculation shows that 200,000 are out of employment.

Cardinal Sanchez, having exhausted the available charitable funds, is going from house to house in Seville begging for contributions, while the employees of several banks and commercial houses have decided to devote a portion of their wages toward the relief of the destitute.

Count Romanones, Minister of Agriculture, has just concluded an exhaustive personal inquiry in the distressed districts, following on the relief fund of \$800,000 voted by the government. His report creates the impression that heroic measures for relief are essential. The Count journeyed from end to end of Andalusia, and everywhere in the four provinces comprised therein he was confronted with pictures of desolation.

The territory most stricken forms a circle embracing Seville, Jerez, Cadiz, Malaga and Cordova, where natural forces appear to have combined against the people's welfare. The rivers for some years have been gradually filling with sand, preventing navigation and hindering commerce. The district always has been dry, but this year a two months' drought, beginning in the spring, destroyed all hopes for the reaping of crops and left the landscape practically a desert, resembling portions of Morocco. The population is almost entirely composed of day laborers, who depend on agricultural employment, and when that fails, which is a frequent occurrence, though more marked this year than ever before, practically everybody is thrown into a condition of indigence.

It is calculated that a third of the population has emigrated in recent years to South America, and these emigrants naturally included the most robust. The condition of the remainder, however, was not ameliorated thereby. The soil, owing to lack of irrigation, is becoming more and more unproductive and the patience of the people is now nearly exhausted.

The absence of the landlords and unfulfilled electrifying promises, added to the fact that women and children are suffering the agonies of slow starvation, have led the people to listen to agitators who incited them to violence, the result of which is seen in attacks on farms, the seizure and killing of flocks of sheep and the threat of armed invasion of the towns.

Murmurs of revolution have awakened apprehension, and the farmers everywhere are taking refuge in the cities, while the police regard acts of pillage with indifference, refusing to arrest men who frequently accuse themselves in order to obtain food.

CLODBURST KILLS FIVE.

Family Swept Away Without Warning—Only Mother Saved.

Charleston, W. Va., Aug. 26.—Big Otter Creek in Clay County, sixty-five miles north of this city, was visited by a clodburst yesterday afternoon in which five lives were lost and much damage was done to property. The rain raised the waters of Big Otter Creek so rapidly that the home of John Pickering was surrounded before the occupants were aware of their danger. The family, consisting of father, mother and four children, the eldest a daughter seventeen years of age, were swept away by the flood. The mother was the only one saved. The storm destroyed telephone and telegraph wires and further details are not obtainable.

CUBAN PROVINCIAL POLICE MUST GO.

Havana, Aug. 26.—The Supreme Court has rejected the appeal of the Santa Clara provincial council against the government's order disbanding the special provincial police established under the direction of Governor Gomez.

ANOTHER FAILURE TO SWIM CHANNEL.

Dover, England, Aug. 26.—T. W. Burgess started this morning in a fifth attempt to swim the English Channel, but was compelled to forego the attempt on account of rough weather.

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ORIENTAL RUGS, UPHOLSTERY FABRICS, LACE CURTAINS.

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34th Street, West, Nos. 155-157

"MINUTE FROM BROADWAY."

LA SAVOIE UNDAUNED.

Liner, Forced to Put to Sea, Reaches Port.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 26.—The steamer La Savoie, after drifting about in the ocean for several hours, passed in the Virginia Capes at 4:05 o'clock this afternoon, and proceeded to Newport News under her own steam, where she arrived undamaged.

The tug Nonpareil was compelled to abandon the big steamer last night and put in here for harbor on account of the heavy seas.

La Savoie recently attempted to break the record on a run from Cherbourg for New-York, and in doing so broke her port shaft. Afterward she limped into New-York with her one available screw, and sailed for Newport News August 24 at 3:30 p. m., to enter drydock. The tug Nonpareil, of the White Star Towing Company, undertook to convey her down the coast and aid her in here.

Off Delaware Breakwater yesterday afternoon the easterly gale made trouble for both boats. The wind scourged the big liner off shore, despite all she could do with her one screw, which could not push her through the water at a greater speed than 5½ knots. The tug stood by her until they were off Fenwick Island Light, at 9:30 o'clock last night. It then became evident that the liner would have to make for the Gulf Stream. The tug turned and made for this port, which was reached after a twelve hour struggle with the gale. The wind at Cape Henry was northeast, thirty-seven miles, this morning, and this, those aboard the tug said, was nothing compared to the gale outside last night.

Albert J. Grant, superintendent of the White Star Towing Company, owners of the Nonpareil, said yesterday that he had received a telegram from the tug's captain, Charles H. Day, who put into Norfolk. The telegram read: "Left ship at 9 p. m., anchored off Fenwick Island, Gale of wind. Leave for ship as soon as weather permits."

Mr. Grant said that the Nonpareil was a rugged seagoing tug, 150 feet long, and that the gale must have been exceedingly heavy when she had to put into Norfolk. He believes, as does the French Line, that La Savoie is in no danger.

FRENCH ENGINEER ARRIVES.

A. D. Guérard, the French engineer, who has been appointed by France to act on the advisory board in conjunction with the Panama Canal Commission was a passenger on La Touraine, of the French Line, which arrived here yesterday. The advisory board, which is made up of various foreign engineers, is attached to the American

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WHILE we do not advertise "Special August Sales" we assure intending buyers of Furniture who wish to secure reliable goods of standard quality, and embracing the latest productions of the best exponents of high-class woodcraft, that their interests will be best served by purchasing at our establishment.

Unequaled choice in all lines combined with our specially attractive prices are other important factors to be noted.